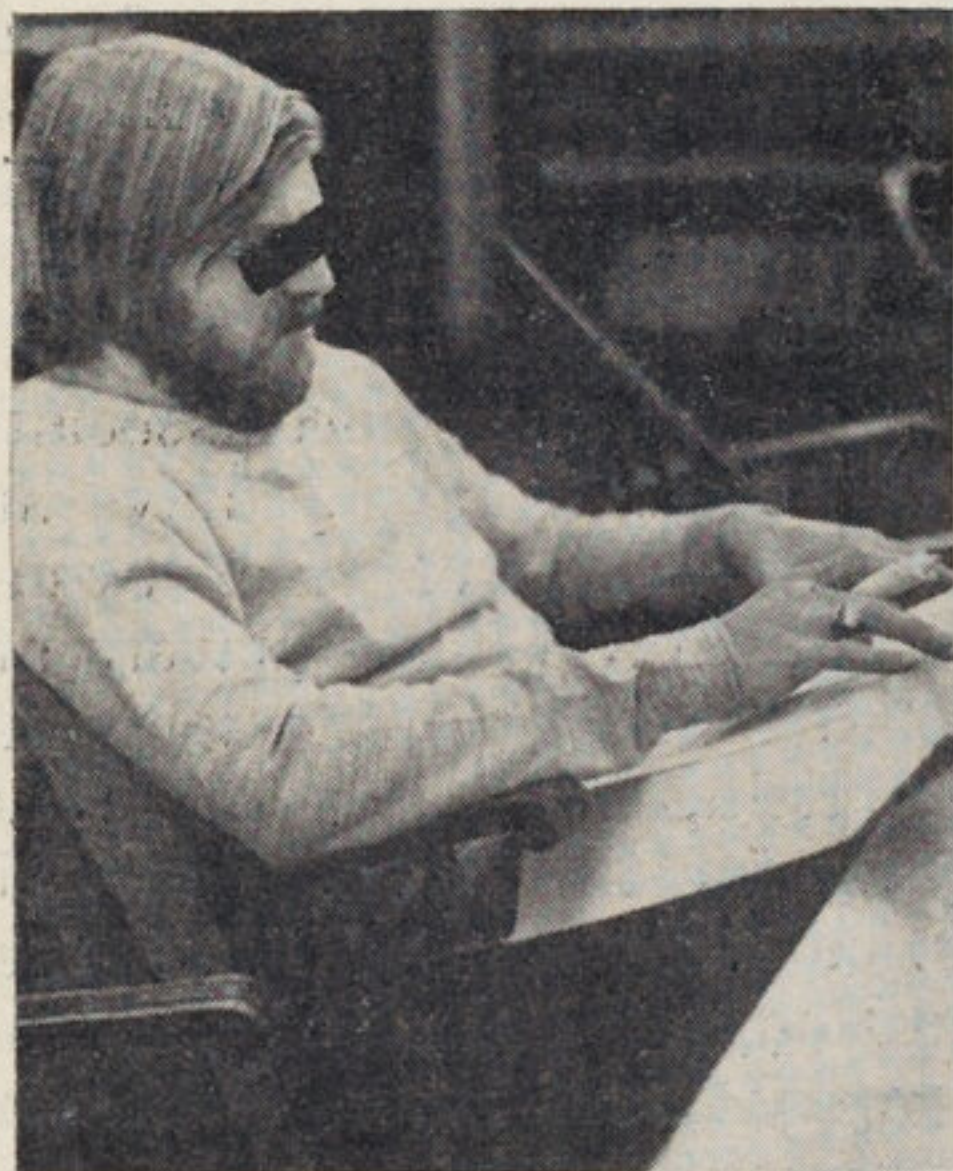


HARVARD LAW RECORD

VOL. 52 NO. 2

FEBRUARY 4, 1971

TWENTY CENTS



Charles Soberman

Grooming declines (p. 4)

Blind 3L Receives Employers' Praise But No Job Offers

By Larry L. Pressler

"Although we were very impressed by your outstanding background, we do not have a spot for you in our firm at this time. With your fine credentials, you should have no trouble finding a role in some other law firm that is more suited to your interests.

"Good luck in your legal career."

This letter, written by a hiring partner in a Wall Street law firm, is a representative sample of over sixty letters of rejection which paper the wall of Charles S. P. Hodge's room in Hastings Hall.

In surprisingly good spirits, Hodge joked about the uniformity of law firm letters of rejection. "They all say it was nice talking to you; they praise you and say your credentials are

(Continued on Page 2)

Placement Disciplines Firm

By Michelle Scott

The full Committee on Placement voted Jan. 20 to place a New York City law firm in a probationary status until July 1, 1972, for violating a Law School request that no interviewer using the School's placement facilities ask second-year job applicants about first-year grades.

The action was taken after the Placement Subcommittee on Discipline consisting of Allan Rodgers '62, Director of Massachusetts Law Reform, Jayne Kurzman, 3L, and Russell A. Simpson, administrative counsel to the committee and assistant dean, investigated a complaint received from a student in mid-December. In responding to the complaint, the firm apologized and stated the interviewer "... had no intention of flouting your request..." The firm promised to cooperate in the future with the Law School's rules and requests.

The Placement Committee found that the complaint contained facts indicating a clear violation. In the absence of an equally clear and specific denial of the 2L's allegations, the committee felt that it could only conclude that the violation had occurred.

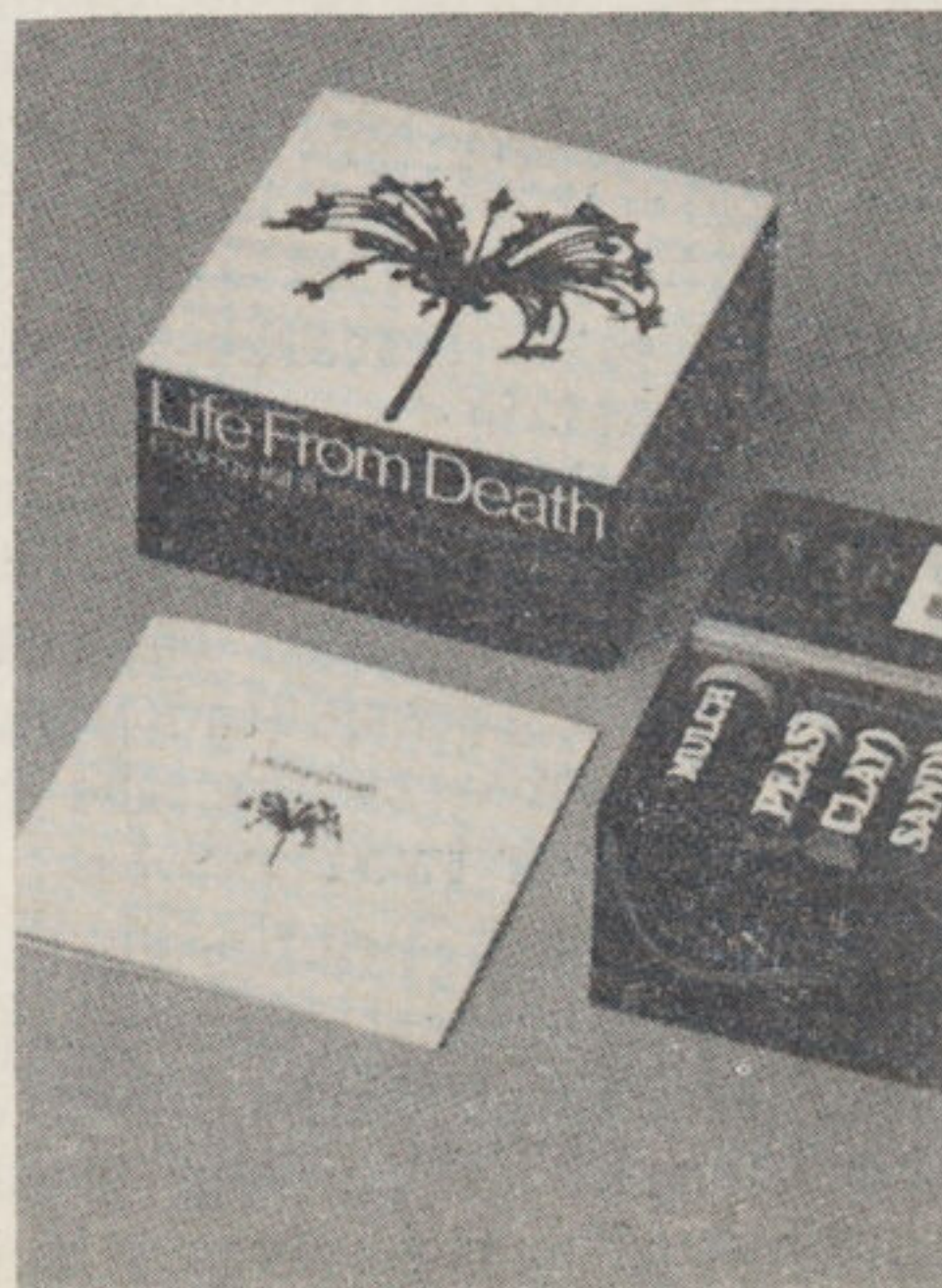
"The Committee on Placement
(Continued on Page 3)

Prof. Bell Joins Davis Defenders

Derrick A. Bell, Jr., lecturer in law, will serve on a committee of black law professors providing research assistance in the defense of Angela Davis under the direction of her attorney Howard Moore, a black civil rights specialist from Atlanta.

According to Bell, he and the other eleven committee members are among 100 black lawyers be-

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Ecogames sell (p. 3)



Williston revives (p. 15)

Blind 3L Gets Sixty Rejections

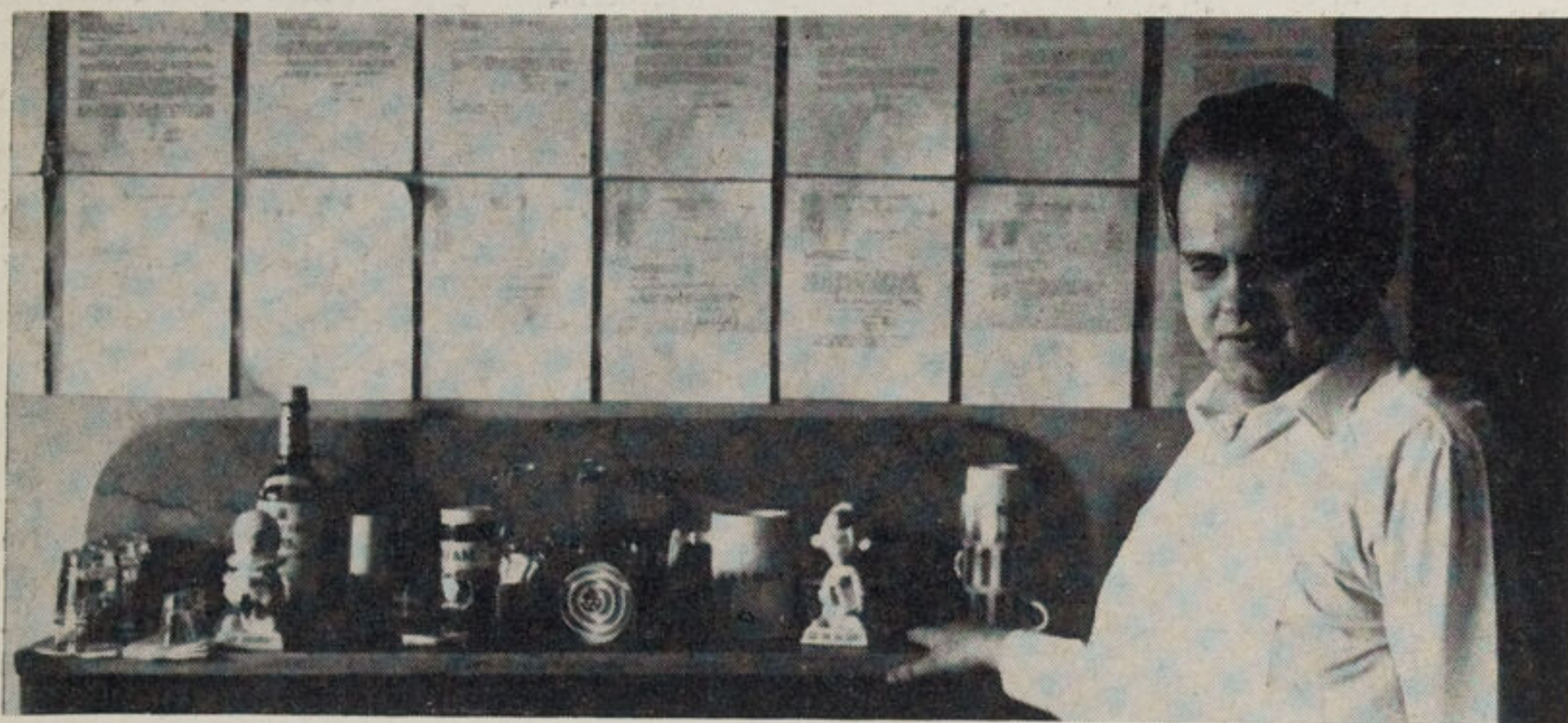
(Continued from Page 1)

great; they say, or at least imply, that many other firms must be waiting in line for you; and then they say no. It's all so polite!"

The main stumbling block in Hodge's search for a job is a cruel reality: he suffered from

interview over eighty firms in Minneapolis, New York and New England. Each Wednesday Dwyer would assist Hodge with the computer cards in signing up for current interviews.

Hodge recalls: "The Placement Office was most cooperative



Charles Soberman

Charles Hodge papered his wall with law firms' rejection letters.

glaucoma in his mother's womb and has been blind since birth. He can see light, but not enough to read.

Hodge comes from Granville, Massachusetts. He attended Perkins School for the Blind, graduated *cum laude* from Amherst and is now in his final year at Harvard Law.

He studies with the aid of readers who come to his room and read Law School textbooks to him. Some readers are paid a token amount, but most do it on a volunteer basis. On some days, as many as six readers visit his room and each reads for an hour or two. Very few of the Law School texts are available in Braille.

The quest for a job with a private law firm began fifteen months ago in October of Hodge's second year. He interviewed over thirty firms for a summer job.

"I mostly ran into a wall of silence," he recalls, "but about half of the firms at least wrote me a letter of rejection."

He ended up not working last summer and spent the majority of his time with his parents in Granville.

Last fall Hodge and his roommate, Robert J. Dwyer, 2L, mapped out a plan for him to in-

terview over eighty firms in Minneapolis, New York and New England. Each Wednesday Dwyer would assist Hodge with the computer cards in signing up for current interviews.

Armed with his *cum laude* transcript from Amherst, with a "B" average at the Law School and with letters of recommendation from five Law School professors, Hodge interviewed as many as five law firms a day. Thus far the answers have all been uniform: either silence or an impersonal, conventional letter of rejection.

On the other side of the coin, a number of firms would like to do something for Hodge, but find that they cannot.

One firm interviewer was very candid in discussing Hodge's case: "We would have to provide him with a reader—and frequently legal research requires finding what is to be read in indices. That's bound to be slower and less thorough. What if he has to work overtime? The reader would too, I guess. And what if we would have to fire the man after a year or two?"

"Usually a sighted lawyer can get a job in business or in another firm. If things didn't work out, the thought of turning a blind man out after a few years is just overwhelming.

"Furthermore, someone who is blind is likely to have other problems—be they psychological, family or financial. Hiring a blind man could saddle a firm with a really significant problem.

"I don't mean to sound cold, but the prospect has so many potential problems that we decided against it."

In facing the interview season, Hodge came up with a two-pronged plan to improve his chances of getting a job. He offered to pay a reader's salary out of his own and he offered to write a post-dated resignation a year in advance.

"In most firms where associates either share or do not have any secretarial help of their own, I faced the problems squarely and offered to work for a reduced salary putting the increment toward paying for the added secretarial service that I would require," said Hodge. "I also told them not to worry about having to fire me if things didn't work out—I offered to resign in advance."

Hodge admits that he really didn't think any firm could accept his offers. "Most of them have a standard policy to pay all new associates at about the same level, and I would not fit into the regular pattern."

The economic recession and the fact that jobs are not so plentiful as they once were are also factors in Hodge's difficulties. He is still hopeful of finding a job with a private firm, but has turned his attention to seeking a government job or a teaching position in a prep school. "I suppose I'll eventually get a job, but I am feeling pretty unneeded at this stage."

Although Hodge does not seem bitter at his predicament, Dwyer is a bit more outspoken. "It seems to me that something is wrong when a guy as talented and as nice as Charlie can't get a job with a private law firm," Dwyer said. "I have known Charlie for a number of years—first at Amherst and now here at Harvard Law as his roommate. His not being able to get a job makes me wonder about the whole system."

Games Aim For Eco-Education

By Bob Junghans

Not many people are willing to play the "straight" man, but Professor Charles Fried did it willingly — before hundreds of thousands of people.

The scene:

Several people stand in a group at a cocktail party. The conversation shifts to water pollution. A professorial type (Fried) begins to expound on the subject, only to be brought up short by a none-too-intelligent looking member of the throng who tells him he's all wet and goes on to prove it by expounding facts which she has learned from playing *Muddy Water*.

Muddy Water is one of three games put out by Cambridge-

based Urban Systems, Inc., and Professor Fried is one-upped as part of a television commercial promoting the game and its two sequels, *Smog* and *Ecology*, which appeared several times prior to Christmas between segments of the Johnny Carson *Tonight Show*.

Before brushing aside Fried's bid for stardom as crass commercialism, one must look at the purpose of the three games. And to do that, it is necessary to understand what Urban Systems, Inc., is all about.

Urban Systems, founded about two years ago by mathematician Richard Rosen and former Boston Mayor John Collins, presently employs nearly 75 people at four sites in Cambridge. Its purpose, according to Rosen, who is president of the corporation, is to solve a series of public policy problems which have arisen as a result of urban growth, including pollution, mass transportation, housing, education and waste disposal.

"Local government has limited ability to effect serious and substantive change in these areas because of lack of managerial sophistication, lack of funds and lack of confidence in local government by the people it is supposed to govern," said Rosen. "We looked at the cost of local government operation and decided we could do it for substantially less as a private enterprise."

After almost two years of planning, the company is just beginning to enter its operational phase. The first project is early childhood education on a massive scale. It is being accomplished by setting up, in a joint venture with other companies, schools which will be self-supporting. The company also has a large contract with the federal Environmental Protection Administration in the area of water pollution cleanup.

"All our projects have massive capital requirements," said

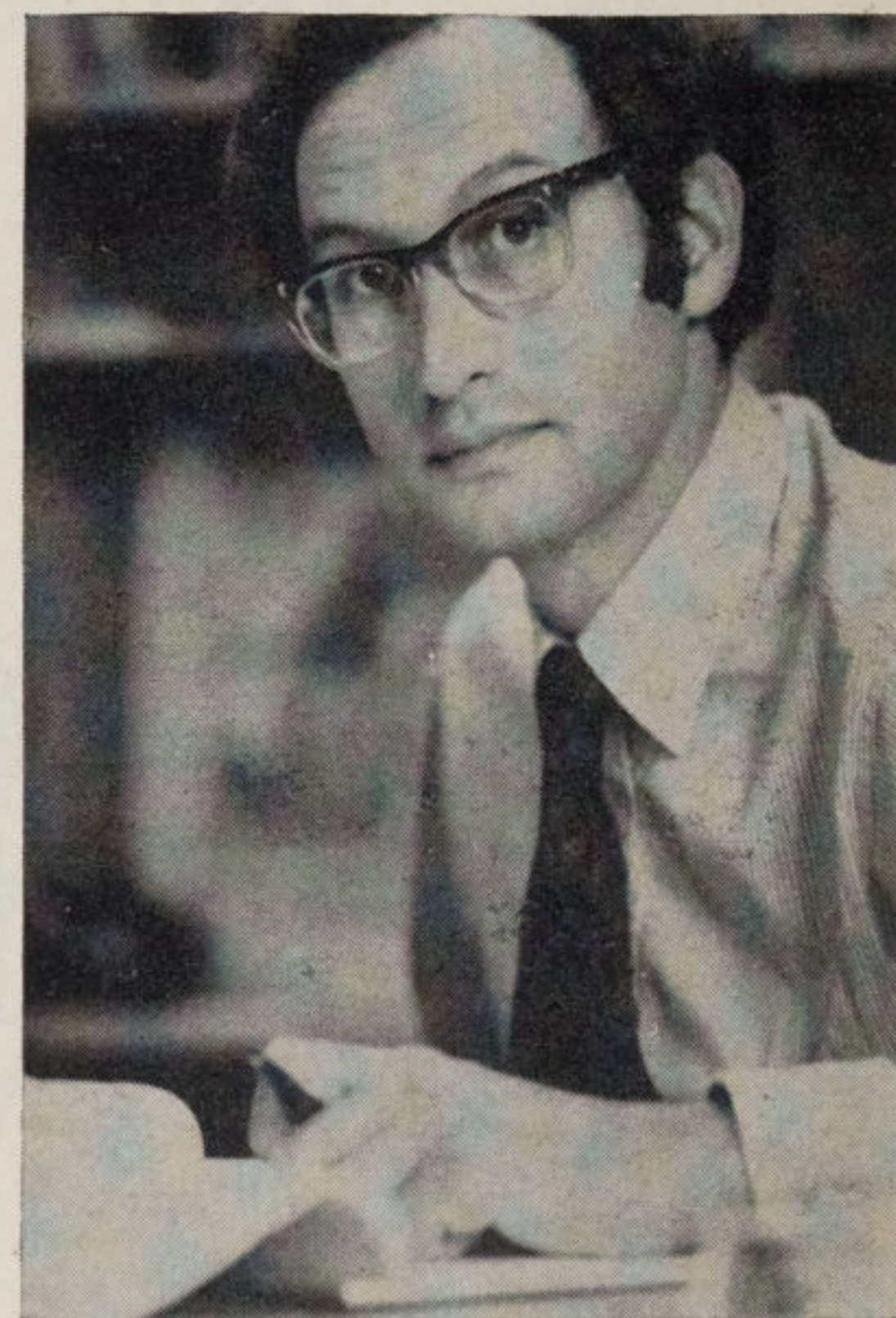
Rosen. "The only way to get money is to prove to the investment community that we're a viable, sensible operation and that's been a large part of our work since we formed."

Certainly the credentials of the people who form Urban Systems can't be questioned. Of the 75 employees, two-thirds have extensive graduate training in the physical and social sciences. The remaining one-third have at least a bachelor's degree.

But where do the games fit in?

They were Rosen's brain child.

"I got the idea about a year ago when I tried to buy interesting things for some of my friends," he said. "I was horrified at the uninteresting science toys." For a much longer time Rosen had



Fried for fun and profit.

been appalled at the naïveté with which most people viewed ecological problems, an area unamenable to naïve analysis.

Put it all together and you have the makings of the three educational games, plus five educational

(Continued on Page 16)

Firm on Probation

(Continued from Page 1)

felt that it would provide no useful purpose to reveal the name of the firm involved," Simpson noted. "However it would show other firms that placement rules and requests will be enforced."

The firm found in violation of placement procedures has been advised that any violation of other rules or policies during the probationary period may result in a long-term loss of interviewing privileges and use of other Law School placement facilities.

According to Assistant Dean Simpson, the request not to ask 1L grades is now under review by the Committee on Legal Education. When this committee reports back to the Placement Committee, the latter will decide whether or not to continue the nondisclosure policy next fall. Since the policy was presented to interviewers as a "request" rather than as a rule, Simpson felt that enforcement raised problems and that severe disciplinary measures were inappropriate.

Sartorial Style Surfaces, Sinks

By Lisa Friedman

Between first and second semester each year there occurs at Harvard Law School a tragic death of style, caused by the annual demise of the interviewing season. Never was any passing so universally mourned.

Every year with the onset of the interviewing season begins Boston's largest urban renewal project, a dazzling metamorphosis in the student body. Signaled by the heady fragrances of English Leather, *eau de* mothballs, and Shinola, the appearance

of resplendent raiment and the resonant tinkle of razor blades, this autumnal ritual truly calls forth laborers for the big harvest.

Some students who were always fit to be tied finally are. Others learn that a three-piece suit is more than just an interpleader action. *Pierson v. Post* is discarded for Emily as would-be associates bone up on the social graces, and former flower children vie to become forget-me-nots in the eyes of prospective employers.

The change is not without repercussions on the outside. The large amount of designer neckwear sported at this time has inspired one large New York firm to consider changing its name to Cravat. Urban planners and conservationists have urged that the hairs shorn at HLS between September 14th and October 5th be used to transform Wall Street into a carpeted pedestrian mall.

But whence goeth this sartorial splendor, this display of dandified frippery? What has happened to those vested interests, those *International Shoes*, those breeches of contract? Where are the clothes of yesteryear?

Even an inexperienced eye can discern a distinct absence of legal livery in the second semester.

Students, less anxious about summer and permanent employment, are no longer distressed. Many have overcome their natural collegiate aversion to the fuzz in a mass proliferation of facial follicles. Even life at the *Review* is hairier than usual.

That once wing-tipped foot that tried to get in the door is now a sneaker, mukluk, or worse. Another notable winter fashion fad is the "ecclesiastical habit"—the same grubby outfit worn religiously, but without baptism, for weeks on end.

What is the explanation for this amazing seasonal phenomenon?

Dr. J. Frost proffers a theory which suggests an analogy to botanical cycles. "Before the saps rise to the top in the spring and summer, they must first drain to the trunk of the tree in the fall, resulting in brilliant autumn foliage."

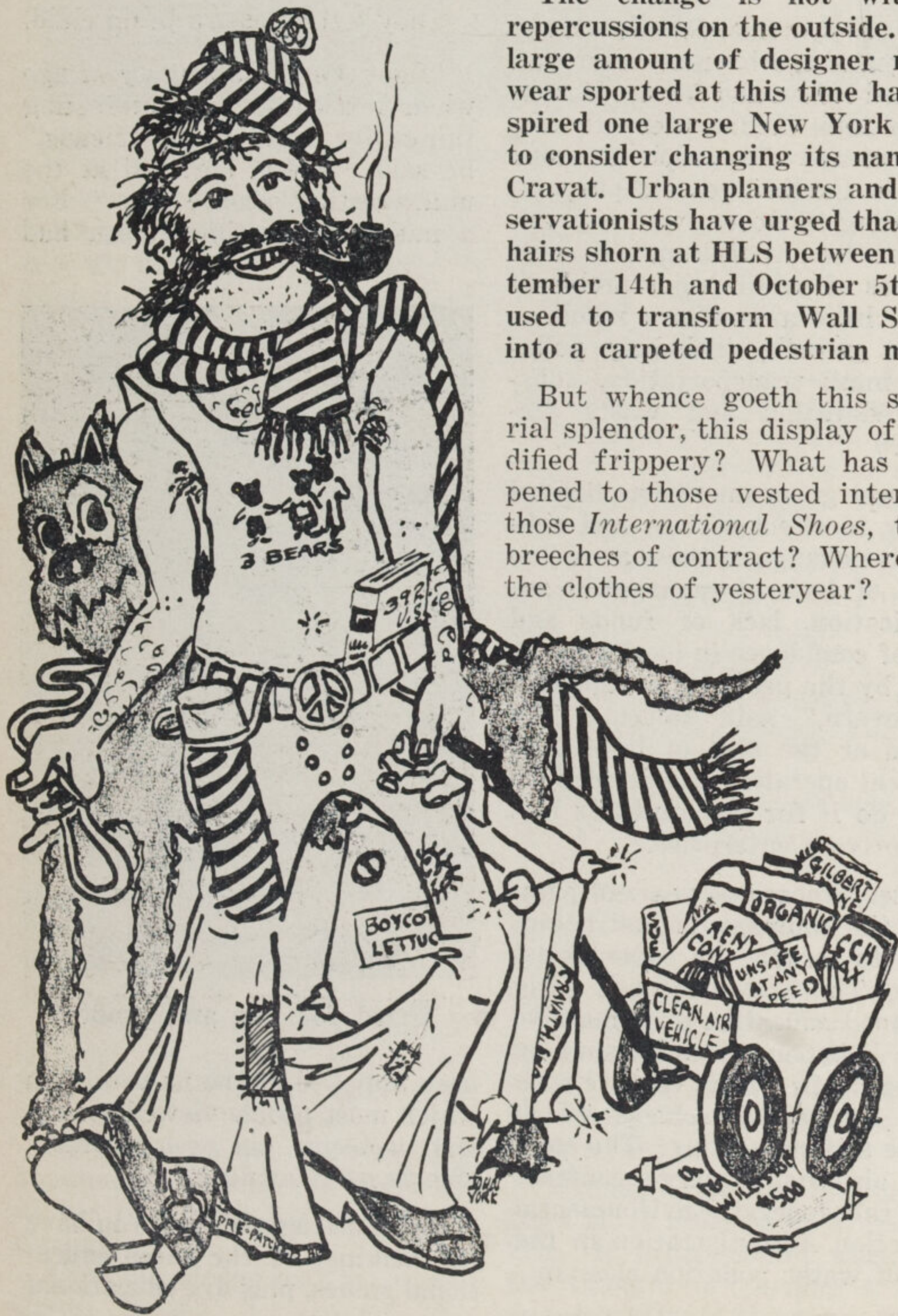
A more satisfactory explanation is offered by a leading ornithologist, who compares the whole process to molting.

"There are definitely some real birds at Harvard Law School. We find a lot of doves here, a large loon population, and an occasional student who is here as a lark."

"The species in which we are particularly interested is known as the *rara avis* or, in layman's terms, the gray-vested, untufted job-seeker. He is easily identified by his mating call, 'Tweed! Tweed!' and his compulsion to build a nest egg."

Finally, the hirsute characteristics of the student body have led one authority to suggest that the HLS phenomenon is not unrelated to ursine hibernation.

We find this explanation untenable. Whatever else the situation may be, it is certainly unbearable.



Radical Chic as depicted in *Lawyers' Wear Daily*

Sacks Clarifies Role, Defers Deanship Speculation

By Jerry Snow

On January 23, 1971, Albert M. Sacks, associate dean and Dane Professor of Law, was named acting dean of Harvard Law School.

What does it feel like?

"Well, here I am — three days into the job," he said, lounging easily in a conference chair in the Dean's Office, with the air of a man simply taking each day as it comes.

"I wasn't surprised at being named acting dean, considering my position before as associate dean," he said, but hastened to add: "The selection of an acting dean is wholly separate from the selection of dean and is not meant to have any bearing on it in any way."

Dean Sacks made it clear that his period in office, whatever his fortunes may be by July 1 when President Pusey steps down as Harvard president and former Dean Bok steps in, will not be one of simply caretaking.

"Of course, I will be making those decisions that the dean has to make, simply as part of the office," he said. "But the dean has to exercise leadership, rather than just mechanically make decisions. The School has been and is engaged in exploring a whole range of possibilities for change. It is important that it continue, without suffering even a short-term hesitation.

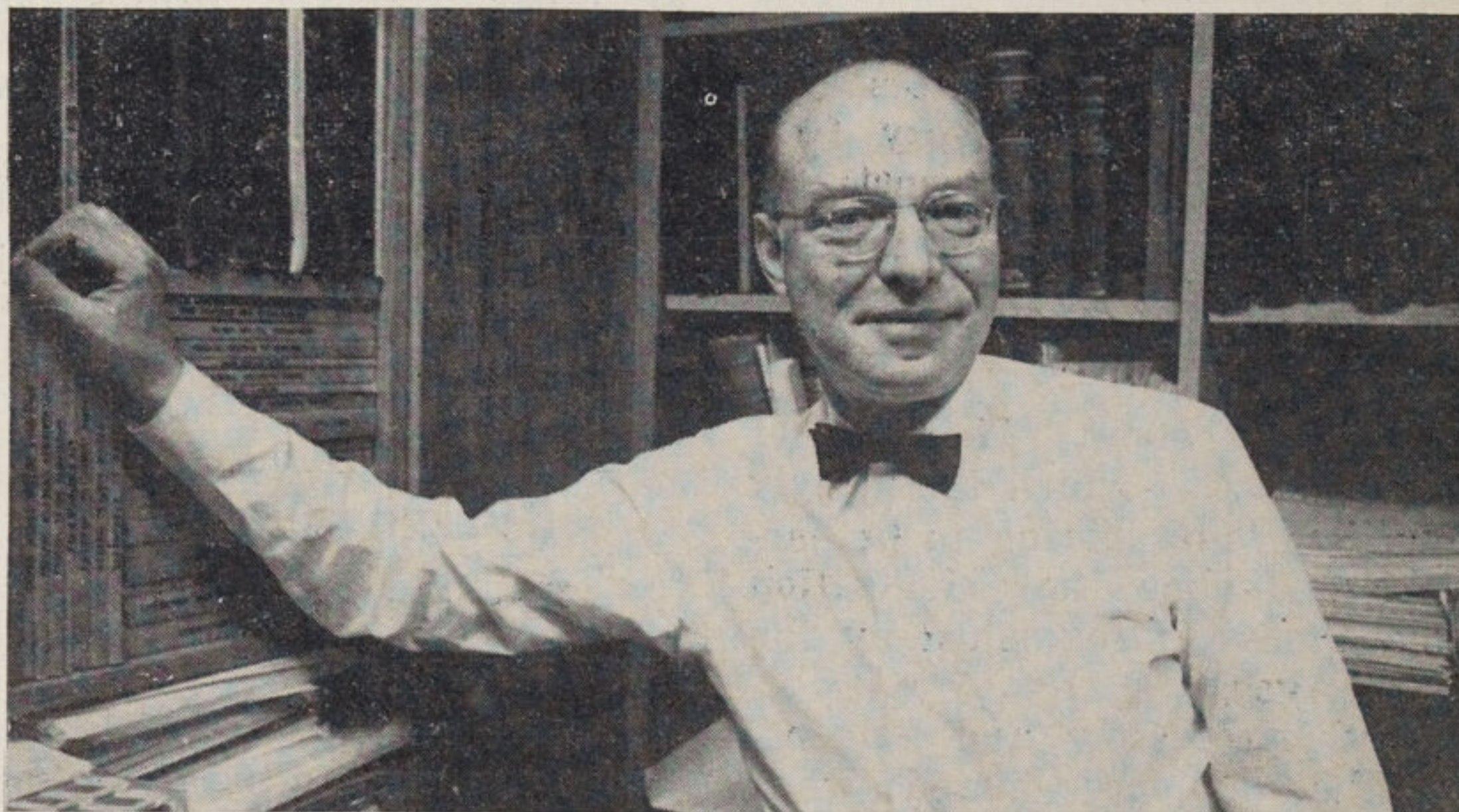
"For example, planned first-

year reforms and the proposed changes in the second- and third-year written work requirements must go forward. The School must continue to work out its relationship with the Kennedy School of Government and with other parts of the University."

Asked whether the proposed

to day," Sacks pointed out. "It's not at all unlikely that I will make some decisions differently from the way Dean Bok would have made them. But I plan no major shift in emphasis, no direct turn-about."

One innovation, however, that may come to fruition while Sacks



Charles Soberman

Acting Dean Albert M. Sacks fingers stacks of federal acts.

new course on *Women and the Law* would continue to receive administration backing, Sacks affirmed Dean Bok's previous stand that "'strong efforts' will be made to have it taught, which includes finding a faculty person to teach it."

What about possible new wrinkles or shifts in emphasis with Sacks occupying Bok's chair?

"Many new problems keep coming into this office from day

is in office is the creation of the opportunity for elective fields of concentration in or after the second year. The Continuing Committee on Legal Education, with Sacks as chairman, began considering this possibility last term, with the objective of both increasing opportunities for specialization while at the Law School and providing greater incentives to do so.

Sacks has appointed Professor David L. Shapiro as committee chairman in his stead and urged that the work in this direction continue. While retaining membership on various Law School committees, Sacks has also handed his post as chairman of the Committee on the First Year to Professor Robert E. Keeton, in order to concentrate on the deanship.

Are the demands of the post of Harvard Law dean excessive?

(Continued on Page 15)

All The Print That Fits
is back

New York Times 13c

Harvard Law School Store

Civilisation Hits Law School

By Judy Carmack York

There's hope for civilization at the Law School.

It dawned last week in Pound 107 to a standing-room-only crowd.

An anonymous source decided it was time for some culture at the School and donated rental fees for Kenneth Clark's 13-part *Civilisation* (Clark uses the British spelling) which traces 1300 years of Western history from Charlemagne to Neil Armstrong. Already shown on 200 Public Broadcasting System stations, it's even better in color on the big screen.

The first show, "The Skin of Our Teeth," — which Clark slyly subtitled "how boring to be barbarian" — shows how civilization was almost extinguished by the Dark Ages.

Both professors and students in the audience hissed when Clark counted lawmaking among the prime elements of civilization, laughed as he drifted among the Druids with his London Fog and stiff upper lip.

"The Great Thaw," on Romanesque and Gothic architecture, was shown last night. On Feb. 16 "Romance and Reality" will be presented with other subjects following almost weekly at 7 p.m.

This series marks the first time a scholar of undisputed esteem has elected to "publish" on TV. Clark — known as the Lord of Saltwood to British peers — is one of the world's most prominent art critics and historians, and an almost permanent fixture in the National Gallery of London.

His book *Civilisation* — taken directly from the TV series which was first seen on the BBC — is selling briskly even at \$15. Now Clark himself is besieged by souvenir seekers, stealing his shirt, cuff links and even the London Fog.

Assistant Dean and Secretary of the Law School Stephen M. Bernardi — who received the anonymous donation — was ob-

viously pleased with the capacity crowd which counted at least five professors.

"I would hope we could do more to encourage interest in the arts," Dean Bernardi said. "I believe Sam Bruskin, a 2L who's also a music student, wants to set up a concert series."

Civilization is making headway at other Harvard professional schools, too.

"Arts Across the River" started at the Business School last week. Their first guest speaker was J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art who holds a degree in Arts Administration from the Business School.

Business School Profits From Art

Despite questions of how companies can make a profit by buying up art works destined for museums, the program was excellent. Brown, the youngest director of a major art collection in this country, showed his prize-winning film *American Vision on the development of American painting*.

Brown was responsible for bringing *Civilisation* to the United States, and presented Kenneth Clark the National Service Medal for Education in Art at the National Gallery Nov. 18.

One of the four tenets of "Arts Across the River" is "to reduce the erroneous image that those involved in business are Philistines."

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Stockholder

By Joseph Rafalowicz

In 1946, Lewis Gilbert, the owner of record of 17 shares of Transamerica stock, wrote the management, submitting four proposals which he desired to present for action by the shareholders at the next annual stockholders' meeting. The Securities and Exchange Commission demanded that Transamerica accede to Gilbert's proposals. The corporation refused, and *S.E.C. v. Transamerica Corp.* has now become a leading case on the question of shareholder proposals.

Over 25 years later, Lewis Gilbert is still at it. Known to many as the "corporate gadfly," Gilbert owns shares in well over 1000 major U. S. corporations and makes a full-time activity of submitting proposals, attending stockholders' meetings and scrutinizing corporate operations, proxies and annual reports.

Asked why he spends all of his time being an unremunerated corporate policeman, Gilbert, Jim Beam in hand, responded, "Either we improve things in the existing corporate system or we prove Karl Marx is right on the inevitable downfall of the capitalistic system. I think strengthening the system by effectively criticizing it is very important."

Gilbert got into his somewhat unusual activity almost by chance. While a newspaperman, he wandered into a stockholders' meeting out of sheer curiosity. He began attending many stockholders' meetings and after a profile on him appeared in the *New Yorker* in 1936, many stockholders wanted him to represent them by proxy at meetings.

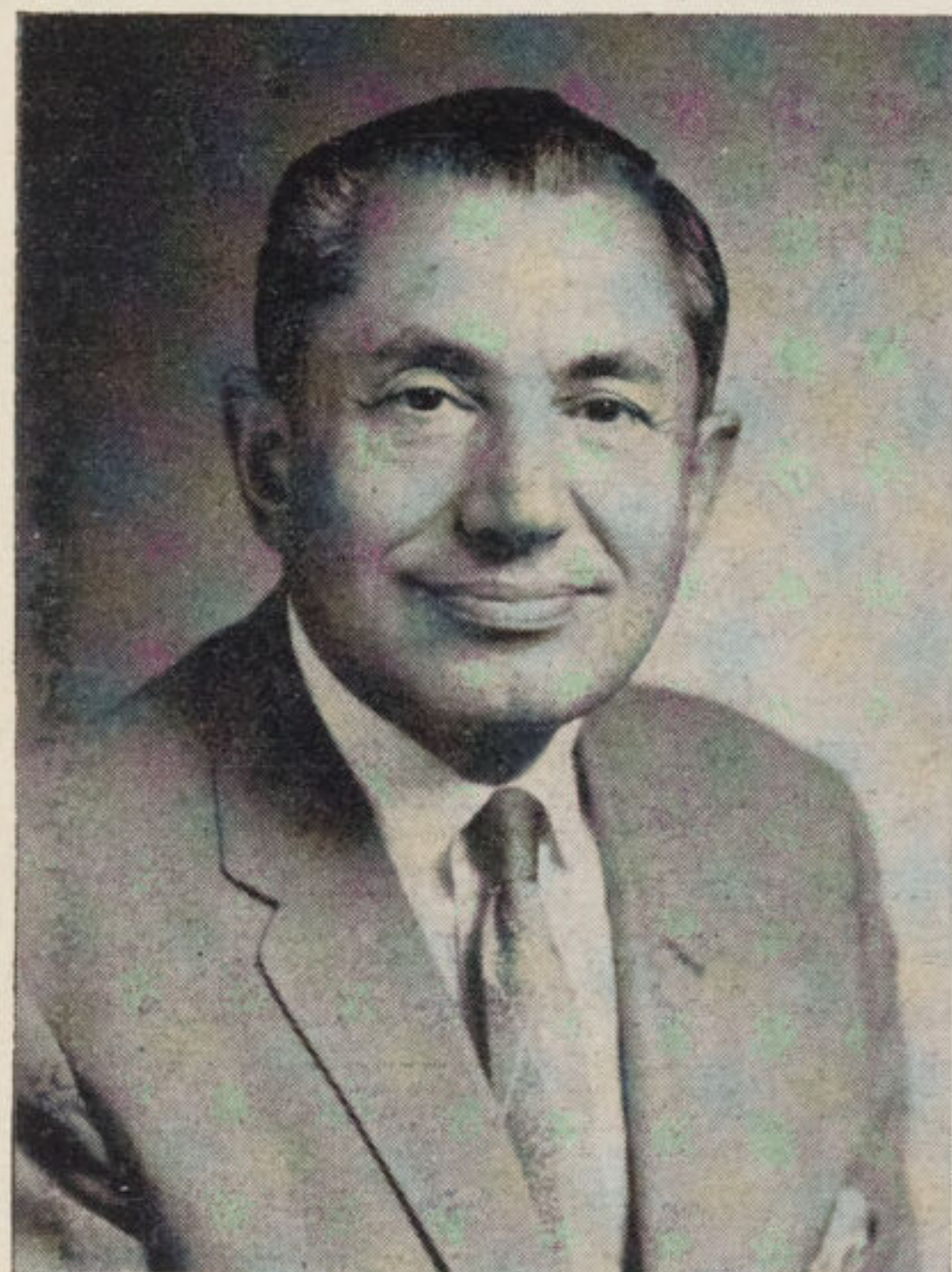
"After all, it doesn't cost me any more to represent other people than to represent myself and from the questions they send me I've developed the best espionage system for the stockholders of the United States."

Mr. Gilbert's activity is a full time avocation for him and he

Spurs Corporate Action

lives entirely off his dividends, rarely selling.

Gilbert has criticized corporations for failing to send out post-meeting stockholders' reports, for holding their stockholder's meetings in inaccessible, out-of-the-way places and occasionally for failing to hold stockholders' meetings altogether. "The stockholders' meeting is the forum



Corporate Gadfly Lewis Gilbert

established by law to provide shareholders with an opportunity to ask questions of the management. They should never be skipped, no matter how great the degree of control by the majority."

In the area of substantive corporate law, Gilbert favors mandatory cumulative voting, and the right of petition in order to protect shareholder rights and would disallow classified boards. He would also have the I.C.C. and the Justice Department condition their approval of mergers on a finding that the merged company meets at least these first and third objectives.

Gilbert would like to see the method of nominating and electing boards of directors made easier by developing a permissible right of petition and mandatory cumulative voting. In order to protect against abuses and frivo-

lous nominations, he would have each candidate put up a deposit which would not be refundable if the candidate failed to receive a certain minimum number of votes.

Gilbert criticized boards of directors for what he called "their insistence on running the company like a country club." Stewart Mott once told him that there had never been a dissent recorded in a vote of the board of directors of General Motors. "Their passion for unanimity is perfectly absurd. After all, the board is supposed to be a sort of council chamber and if issues aren't thrashed out there, they may never be brought to the attention of the stockholders."

As for Ralph Nader, Gilbert feels that the consumer activist's weakness "is that he is always negative, never positive. Nader is too zealous. We don't always have to be knocking everything. As for this pollution thing, it's being built up too much. They have to breathe the air too." However, he does agree with Nader that universities and trust funds have a duty to vote their corporate proxies intelligently.

Gilbert criticized universities, including Harvard, for rubber stamping management rather than examining the issues at hand and voting along informed lines. He pointed out that trust companies, which until recently had not done so, were now beginning to vote against management and for independent proposals and that there is no reason why universities should not do the same.

He believes that institutions have an absolute obligation to take a far greater interest than they have in the past in the activities of companies they invest in. "I've never understood the logic of a mutual fund pretending that it does a better job than the small uninformed investor. Mutual funds are blindly voting their proxies for management."

Gilbert would like to see the S.E.C. amend its proxy rules to

require mutual funds soliciting their own proxies to include information as to how many times in the past year they voted against management proposals and for independent proposals. This, he feels, would put the mutual funds in the spotlight and force them to vote their proxies intelligently.

Gilbert's parting shot was directed against stockbrokers. Brokerage houses, he feels, should not charge the same fees for customers who do not use their advisory services. Those customers using that service should pay an extra fee and the other customers should be charged only for the transaction costs.

In addition to his other activities for corporate democracy, Gilbert and his brother John publish each year an Annual Report on Stockholder Activities at Corporation Meetings, available from them at 1165 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028.

Losing money?

Index	% chg '69	% chg '70
DJIA	-15.19	+ 2.72
S&P 500	-11.36	- 2.22
S&P 425	-10.20	- 2.77
NYSE Comp.	-12.51	- 5.01
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Chadbourn On Classroom Jokes,

By Hoffer Kaback

"What's up, Mr. Chadbourn?" I asked.

"Nothing, nothing," he growled in reply. "Except for Federal Rule 13. I can't understand Rule 13. Too bad I have to teach it tomorrow. Hmph."

"Well," I ventured helpfully, "you could come to class without knowing it and pull the old Socratic move on them, you know, and get *them* to explain it."

He calls on those . . .

"Good idea, good idea," he mumbled. "Have you seen the latest *Playboy*?"

James Harmon Chadbourn, Fessenden Professor of Law — or, as he is known around the Law School, the Chad. Mr. Chadbourn is, by his own admission, an introvert. Yet he is renowned for his classroom jokes and the relaxed atmosphere of the courses which he teaches, and for the birthday parties which his students invariably throw for him. There was one this year. There have been many, going back to December 1961, when the girls in the class made the Chad don black judicial robe, white wig and white bib, and presented an original poem in his honor.

A poem about Chadbourn appeared in the *UCLA Docket* for March, 1962. Written by a Harvard student and entitled "The Ballad of the Hawke (Bad Chad)," the opening verse ran:

*Every morning at the Law
School you could see him arrive
He stood about six foot and
weighed one forty-five
He was a quiet man, with an
odd kind of talk
And he pounced on a victim
like a hungry hawk:*

*Bad Chad,
Bad Chad, Bad Chad, Big Bad
Chad.*

This is the origin of the nickname The Hawk. But Mr. Chad-

bourn professes total ignorance about the genesis of his other nickname, Bunny.

Under pressure, Chadbourn revealed that he does in fact prepare his jokes beforehand and that they are not the product of spontaneous wit. "If I can get away with it," he admitted with a wicked smile, "I'll tell the same jokes year after year."

The Chad teaches *Civil Procedure* and *Evidence*. Initially, he was drafted into teaching *Civil Procedure* many years ago when the teacher suddenly became ill. Since then, he has written five casebooks, several of them in *Procedure*. He uses *Field and Kaplan* in his course here, however, because he hasn't managed quite yet to modernize his own book, which is ten years out of date. Little wonder, since he is currently working in dogged fashion on a thorough revision of the famous treatise, *Wigmore on Evidence*. Several volumes of the "Chadbourn Revision" have already been published.

Mr. Chadbourn is also proud of a 2-volume work called *California Pleading* which he wrote with two of his former students. Other former students include Professors Adam Yarmolinsky and Laurence H. Tribe.

Mr. Chadbourn is also well-known for his secretary, Jane ("call me Janie") Biddinger. She is helping with the typing of *Wigmore*, and keeps the office commissary constantly supplied with candy. She has been overheard to maintain that the name on the door should more accurately read

"Janebourn." The Chad has been overheard to grumble.

Prof. Chadbourn is well-traveled. He has taught in nine law schools: Univ. of North Carolina, Duke, Penn, Stanford (twice), Texas, UCLA, Yale, Columbia, and Harvard, where, after having been a visiting professor, he was permanently appointed some eight years ago.

In 1933, Mr. Chadbourn wrote a book called *Lynching and the Law*; it has recently been reprinted as part of the Basic Afro-American Reprint Library. The book constituted the final report of a biracial commission — rare in those days — organized to advise Southern legislatures on the lynching problem. "I recommended removal of delinquent peace officers, injunctions and the revival of an old common law technique of fining a county for inadequately performing its prescribed governmental functions," he recalled. "Of course none of these suggestions was adopted by any legislature."

He received his A.B. degree from The Citadel in 1926. The terms of his scholarship required that he teach in a public school for two years after graduation. As it happened, the Chad became principal by the second year. He

. . . who sneeze or trip.

taught practically all subjects, and was also the basketball and football coach. Needless to say, he knew then and knows now almost nothing about either sport.

"I brazened my way through it," he said. "Had to in order to get the job. But the team did well. I dreamed up some plays. Gave good pep talks."

Mr. Chadbourn received his law degree from North Carolina in 1931, and in that same year seriously contemplated becoming a Supreme Court clerk. The problem was, however, that his potential employer, John J. Parker, never made it to the Court, Sen-

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ators Borah and Norris leading the fight in successfully defeating his nomination. Mr. Chadbourn has some regrets about not having clerked, claiming that it might have made his legal experience more diverse.

The Chad does not have overwhelming experience in private practice. "The only case I ever won was a default judgment. All other cases I lost. At that point I decided to go into teaching."

There are two things about which he is especially proud. One is a letter from Felix Frankfurter, on official Supreme Court stationery, complimenting the Chad and A. Leo Levin on an article they had co-authored for an issue of the *Penn Law Review*. "The sprightliness with which you write about matters which in the hands of others are dust and ashes," wrote Mr. Justice Frankfurter, "cheers me with the knowledge that there are still people for whom these federal procedural problems have significance."

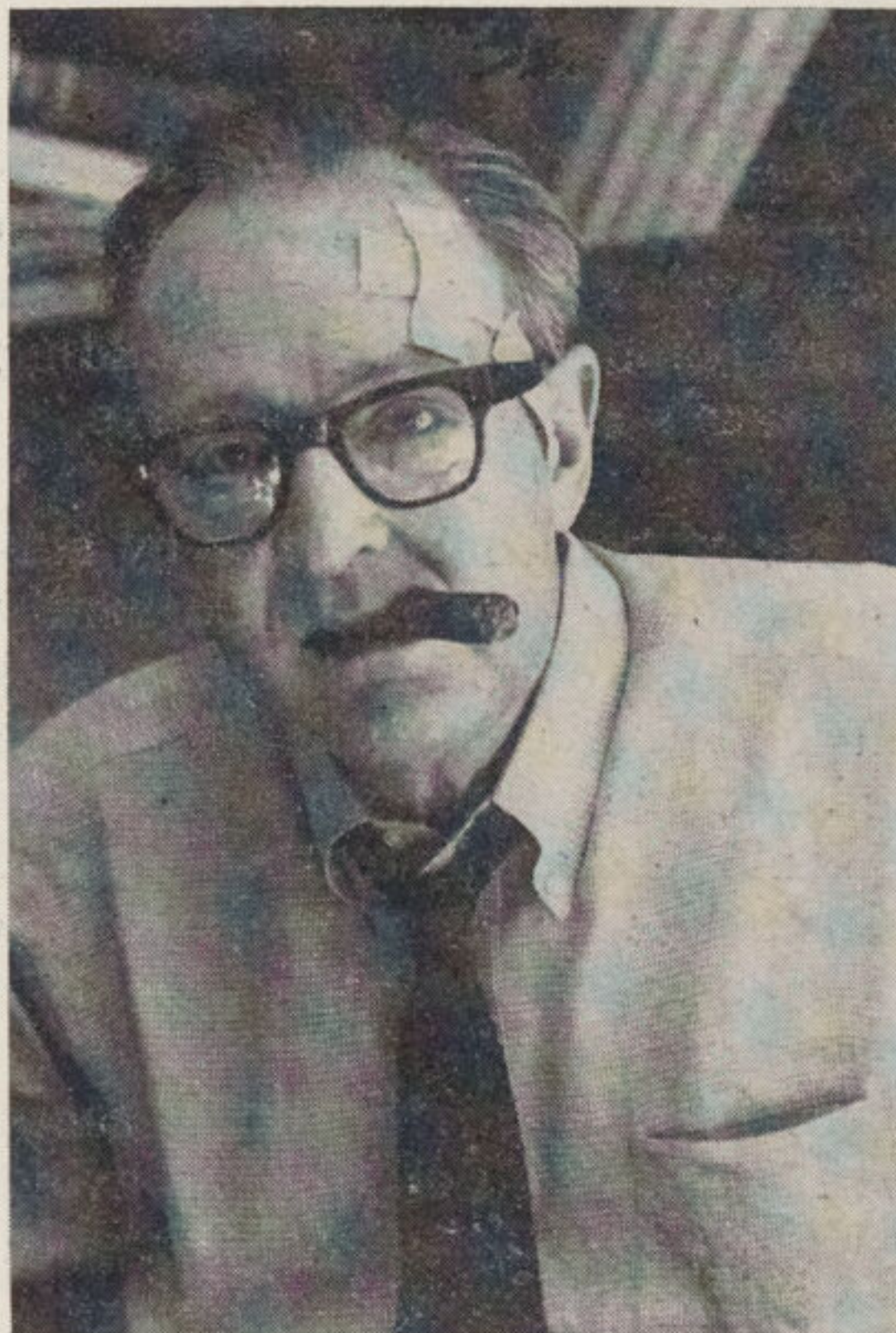
The other thing which the Chad likes to show to visitors in his Langdell office is a dust-covered certificate signed by the Governor Allan Shivers of Texas in 1954 making the Chad a duly commissioned Honorary Texan. (Possibly this was a diabolical move to avoid being sued by a Texas citizen in Federal Court in Texas.)

Mr. Chadbourn's office is strewn with books, papers, dust and old magazines. "I didn't want an office in the F.O.B.," the Chad grumped. "It's much too elegant. I don't want an atmosphere of elegance. If I had an office in the new building, I'd have to keep it neat. That's no good."

"I'd love the life of a writer," he continued. "But I don't have any literary ability. Both writing and teaching afford you a lot of freedom, and that is what appeals to me. One thing which is deadly, though, is to have to teach the same material twice in one week,

let alone twice in one day," he remarked sourly.

Mr. Chadbourn lives with his wife, who is curator of manuscripts for the library, in Cambridge. He is interested in non-strenuous, non-dedicated kinds of outside activities, like German beer and music and Italian food and bottom-fishing, the latter requiring minimal exertion of effort.



Charles Soberman

The Hawke, Bad Chad... Bunny?

The Chad also takes great interest in gardening, and even greater interest in what he terms "martini-inspired cooking." One of his friends gave him a copy of the *Martini Cookbook*, which includes recipes which are to be attempted after having consumed one martini, recipes to be attempted after having had two martinis, etc.

"After five martinis," the Chad noted, rubbing his hands together meaningfully, "the book gives very careful, detailed and explicit instructions about how to open a can without ripping your hand open on the opener."

The Chad chain-smokes cigars, having thoroughly reformed from the dangerous habit of smoking

cigarettes. He does not smoke his cigars in class, though.

"My classroom technique," he offered, "is a mixture of lecture and Socratic method. I have one fundamental rule. If someone sneezes, I immediately call on him. One time — it happened just before Christmas in fact — a guy came in, tripped, and fell on his back with his books sprawling all over the place. I waited for him to gather them up. Then I called on him."

"I won't take 'unprepared' for an answer. I'll ask the student a hypothetical instead. (All of the Chad's hypotheticals are dated June 1, for some obscure reason which legal scholars have not yet ascertained.) His answer to the hypo — not having read the material — will then be more interesting."

It is, at present, not decided whether Mr. Chadbourn will be teaching classes next year. He does have a lot more work to do on *Wigmore*. But of course *Wigmore* is dead, and Harvard, it is rumored, still lives. Hopefully, next year's students won't be deprived of the chance to take *Evidence* or *Procedure* with Prof. Chadbourn, even in the face of the final verse from the "Ballad of the Hawke":

*The old Forms of Action may
never rise again
And the Hawke may have put
us to a lot of pain
But Trover and Assumpsit
won't make us squawk
Because we learned the Forms
of Action from the man
Called "Ye Hawke."
Bad Chad
Bad Chad, Bad Chad, Big Bad
Chad.*

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Two Complaints

The Committee on Placement's action against a New York City firm again focuses attention on the responsibilities of students, employers and the Placement Office itself in enforcing the School's placement policies.

The penalty for violating a Placement Committee request not to inquire about 2Ls' first-year grades was limited to anonymous probation because the policy was presented to interviewers as a *request* rather than as a *rule*. Nevertheless, the penalty demonstrates the Law School's commitment to enforcing its regulations and policies. The action should alert employers using the School's facilities that student complaints will be thoroughly investigated and prosecuted. And, it should remind students that they bear the primary — and infrequently exercised — responsibility for reporting violations.

Now while the Committee on Legal Education considers the future of the grade withholding policy, students should share with faculty, administrators and particularly with first-year students their views supporting or opposing the present policy. If grade withholding continues, a clearer statement of the policy's status is imperative.

The grade inquiry issue is the lesser of two charges filed by students with the Committee on Placement so far this year. Currently the committee is investigating fully a serious complaint alleging race and sex discrimination. Should such a violation be established, the Law School's possible penalties could include requiring affirmative hiring action by the guilty employer, denying the employer the use of Law School placement facilities and services or even referring the charge to the appropriate state and federal agencies.

The Law School's interest in prosecuting discrimination cases extends further than enforcing its own rules. The School must avoid lending its facilities to employers who unlawfully discriminate in hiring.

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Published Thursdays ten times each semester by The Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 495-4418. Subscription price: \$3.00 semester, \$6 year mailed; students, \$3.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies: 20 cents at the Law School, 35 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass.

Fenno

"Fenno, you look terrible. What happened to you?"

"I was attacked by a roving band of Dane Hall groupies last night," I said, wearily pulling myself up off my wine-stained bed.

"How did that happen?"

"Well, I was sitting right over there watching *Creature Feature* when this thud hit my door. It was the still-warm body of a young thing from Bend-it College. Poor thing was looking for a place to sleep. Seems that the gentlemen in Dane had invited these hordes of fresh women to spend the weekend and the overflow had managed to reach Ames."

"That doesn't sound too bad," interjected Bunky, as he flounced onto the bed, banging his head against the concrete wall.

"It wasn't at first. But then her friends from the group joined her, complete with their sleeping bags, combat boots and packs filled with 'supplies.' They had just come from liberating the washrooms and showers.

"Soon the wine was flowing freely, as were most of my floor-mates. Before I dropped off to sleep, I remember some groupie opening beer bottles with her teeth, another putting her cigarette out on my *Ad Law* book, another with her head in the wastebasket, the stereo blasting and, faintly in the distance, the sound of typing."

"Sounds like *Fellini's Satyricon*," exclaimed Bunky.

"The next morning was right out of the station scene in *Gone with the Wind*," I continued. "Twenty-one people sleeping in my room. I later found Melanie Wilkes draped over my desk drawer and two others behind the refrig. I still haven't had time to clean out the remains in the trash."

"You've really had a once in a lifetime experience."

"No! They're coming back next weekend and bringing two hundred more. There's even talk that the Girl Scout Jamboree will be held here in March. The Law School is finally on the map!"

As Bunky ran out the door, I mused, "What ever happened to Lesley College? Or the Mann Act?"

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Aren't Grades HLS Entrée?

To the Editor:

In your issue of December 3, 1970 there was a letter to the editor from my good friend and classmate, Robert L. Stern and a response by Richard Hoffman. I have a question to ask Hoffman: How did he get into Harvard Law School? Does he think that grades did not have a part to play?

Verne M. Laing '32

Grad Criticizes Downgrading Grades

To the Editor:

Robert L. Stern in your December 3 issue explains why a prospective employer is interested in the grades of an applicant. I am sure all firms know from experience that an applicant with good law school grades, other traits being nearly equal, is more likely to be able to become a capable lawyer than one whose grades are in the lower range. Employers, not illogically, prefer to employ applicants who are most likely to be of value to the firm.

The answer by Richard Hoffman (p. 14) is an example of the fuzzy thinking from which a prospective employer would shy away. Of what meaning is his sentence "He is wrong because he is unwilling to allow any of the humanizing influences which have spread among this generation to pierce the protective coating of his legal world"? The point is not "humanizing influences" but is simply whom a knowledgeable employer is most likely to employ.

If contracts, statutes, pleadings and briefs were worded in the style of Hoffman, the legal profession and law schools would have ceased, as Hoffman might have put it, to be "viable" or "relevant", i.e., of any present or future use.

Thomas Todd '67

Stern Defends Grades' Significance

To the Editor:

I do not know whether I am entitled to a reply to Mr. Richard Hoffman's temperate but critical comments upon my letter printed in your December 3 issue.

Mr. Hoffman does not, presumably because he cannot, deny that many law firms do and will take into account grades or the absence of grades in determining whether to offer employment to a law student.

This, of course, does not meet Mr. Hoffman's complaint that law firms should attempt to make their interviews more meaningful through "perceptive inquiries" which will enlighten them as to the "applicant's character and thought processes," and should also look at written work submitted by the applicant. This is easier said than done. "Character" is almost impossible to test. I personally do ask for examples of written work, and in an effort to gauge legal aptitude attempt to engage each applicant in a discussion of the legal subject with which he is the most familiar, in the belief that questioning about other matters might not be fair to him. As my prior letter indicates, the results leave little basis for comparison or for selection. The difficulty is not merely that interviewers either at the Law School or in the law offices do not have unlimited time to spend with each applicant in order to delve into his character and intellectual capacities. Interviews inherently provide superficial guides for comparison, in contrast to a grading system which at least asks members of a class the same questions.

Potential employers of law students do not *exclude* any of the subjects which Mr. Hoffman thinks they should rely upon. The defect in his reasoning, as well as in the policy of the Law School faculty, is that it would completely exclude one factor which experience shows does aid in the attempt to predict how good a lawyer an applicant will be. Law firms which seek to employ the best young lawyers as eventual future partners cannot sensibly be asked to ignore any significant factor in making their selections.

Robert L. Stern '32

Grade Withholding Found Irrational

To the Editor:

I have read with interest your Senior Editor's response to Robert L. Stern's letter concerning the effect on legal job applicants of the withholding of information as to their Law School grades. Richard Hoffman argues well against the proposition that, absent

grade information, interviewers have nothing to go by other than such factors as college status, family connections, wealth, etc. He is clearly right that an applicant's character and personality can be probed effectively by an interviewer who makes the effort, and that those who do not and are only interested in grades are not doing their job.

But that is neither an adequate response to Mr. Stern nor an argument in favor of withholding grade information. Unless it be contended that Law School grades have no substantial significance at all as a measure of at least some aspects of legal ability (an untenable contention, I submit on the basis of 15 years of pragmatic experience as a hiring partner), I fail to see how the withholding of that information can improve the rationality of the hiring decision.

The substance of the Hoffman argument appears to be that, by depriving incompetent interviewers of their crutch, grades, they will be forced to improve their probing of character and personality. Perhaps. But surely that cannot justify depriving all other interviewers of a pertinent piece of evidence as to relative intelligence and legal ability, important qualifications far harder than character and personality to judge in a half-hour—or for that matter in three hours. And that gets back to Mr. Stern's point. We know of no device open to even the most conscientious law firm that could measure relative intelligence and legal ability so well that suppression of the cumulative judgment of 10 or so law professors based on at least two years' experience could be justified. Mr. Hoffman suggests none.

The suppression of relevant information in the long run seldom furthers a fair and intelligent result. It does not in the case of grade information withheld from employers of lawyers.

Hans F. Loeser '50

Hoffman Retorts: Employers Use Grades As Crutch

Former Senior Editor Hoffman replies:

I fear that most employers are less diligent than Mr. Stern. Instead of relying on grades as one factor in selection, they use them to limit the number of prospects they invite to visit the firm. Once at the firm office, can-

(Continued on Page 12)

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Page 11)

didates are scrutinized with greater care by several interviewers less concerned about grades because those students with unacceptably low marks have presumably been winnowed out.

My objection is directed to the initial screening-out process, based primarily on grades if only because these appear to be a clearer distinguishing factor than they are. Hence, grade comparison becomes a useful crutch to the interviewer.

In response to Brother Laing's query: 1. Harvard Law's admission process has long been regarded as aberrant in its excessive reliance on grades. Who knows what might've happened had I been required to appear for an interview? 2. While still subject to over-use, grades would logically seem more relevant in forecasting academic performance than professional success. Further, one does not remain at Harvard Law, in most cases, for a professional lifetime.

Token Sicilian Aims For Court

To the Editor:

As a "so called ethnic American," I was alternatively amused and outraged by your "Ethnic Profile" which appeared in your Dec. 3 issue. Despite the "American penchant (not in my neighborhood, baby) for anglicizing," it is not hard to see that ethnic Americans are ridiculously underrepresented at the Law School.

In the heavily populated states from which the Law School draws most of its students, there is no dearth of citizens with decidedly unanglicized surnames. Yet these names are conspicuously absent from the Law School rolls. (Maybe the physical plant is afraid of mozzarella stains on the rugs.)

It is no wonder that such data as ethnic origin is "not recorded." This is merely indicative of the Law School's general lack of interest in the problems and needs of those groups. This suits us fine. But don't try to tell us that the shell game Dean Bok *et alii* are running here (musical minorities) is anything but that. On the other hand, if I string along and study hard, maybe I can become the Supreme Court's token Sicilian.

John Barone '73

Will Aid Applicants Seek \$16,000 Jobs?

To the Editor:

Through the last several months I have watched the antics of some of the attendees of the Harvard Law School as reported by the RECORD. I particularly noted the dedication of many to the problems of the poor and of civil rights.

It is most interesting to note, then, in your December 3 issue that some 600 future lawyers now in school are receiving financial grants to qualify them for \$16,000 a year jobs as soon as they get out of school.

Student loans for those who need it would seem to be in order, but I find it a bit ironic that so many criticize our society, champion the poor and then, take a handout in the form of grants to prepare for a \$16,000 a year job.

Walter T. Morey '47

Law Notes

A \$500 prize is being offered by the American Arbitration Society for the best essay on the subject "Some Legal Aspects of Commercial Arbitration."

Judges for the competition will be Merton C. Bernstein, Professor of Law, Ohio State University College of Law; the Honorable Wilfred Feinberg, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; and Francis T. P. Plimpton, Esq., Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons and Gates.

The prize winning essay and others meriting publication will appear in the *Arbitration Journal*.

Essays must be sent before September 1, 1971 to Essay Contest, Eastman Library, American Arbitration Association, 140 West 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10020.

* * *

The Harvard Environmental Law Society is sponsoring an essay contest on topics related to environmental litigation. A \$100 prize will be awarded by the American Trial Lawyers Association to the winning essayist. Papers must be submitted to the Society's office in Room 19, Langdell Hall no later than Wednesday, March 24.

BSA Offers Fund For Law Projects

Under a grant from the Harvard Law Review Association, the Board of Student Advisers is making available \$3500 to support scholarly legal work by Harvard Law School students.

Grants will be awarded in varying amounts from \$200 to \$1200 per person, depending on the merits of the proposed project and the nature of the necessary expenses directly related to the project.

Applications for a grant must be made to the Board's office no later than Monday, February 22. All second-year students other than members of the Board or *Law Review* are eligible to submit applications.

The grants will be awarded by the Board on the basis of the originality of the subject matter, its relevance to areas of pressing legal concern, usefulness to other fields, scholarly potential, and the unlikelihood that the project could be executed without outside financial assistance. It is expected that the work product would be an extensive paper suitable for publication in a scholarly law journal.

Use of a grant in conjunction with the third-year paper is permissible. However, those students intending this combination should obtain prior approval from the faculty member for whose seminar the paper is to be written.

All applications must be typed and contain personal information (name, address, phone number and relevant education, employment and activities reflecting on qualifications for the project), and not more than 500 words describing the project, the reasons why the project merits a grant, the amount of money requested, and a description of the paper to be submitted.

Grant recipients will be notified of their selection and money will be made available during the latter part of March.

Book Review

Asian Contract Law: Mandatory

By Tom Mitrano

ASIAN CONTRACT LAW: A SURVEY OF CURRENT PROBLEMS. By David E. Allan, General Editor, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press (1969). Pp. 237. \$9.60.

It has been said that Asia is the one part of the world with a frustratingly troublesome past ahead of it. History's reign over the hopes and aspirations of the future is as secure over law as any other institution.

The problem this presents for non-Asian lawyers is one of education. American lawyers, whether practicing in Tokyo or Des Moines, may be called on to express opinions regarding trade, investment or politics in Asia.

In order to make legally informed judgments, the American lawyer must be equipped at least with a summary knowledge of Asian history, the development in Asia of domestic legal practices, the introduction of foreign law and current attempts to resolve legal problems that arise in the course of modernizing Asian political and economic institutions.

Asian Contract Law is a concise, readable and stimulating source of information about one particular aspect of law in Asia. A project of the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA), it was edited by David Allan from the contributions of ten Asian legal scholars, covering contract problems in Japan, Korea, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Indonesia and Iran.

The work is divided into three parts. Part One is a brief and remarkably lucid presentation of the social, economic and political background to the subject nations' legal history. Part Two presents basic contract problems as they arise generally in Common, Civil and *Adat* (Indonesia) law systems. Part Three which continues for 145 pages, treats specific legal problems and analyzes the various responses engendered in the Asian legal systems themselves. This part details foreign influences on national law and the inadequacy of traditional Asian concepts — as well as specific areas such as standard form contracts, exemption clauses, restrictive trade practices, credit and security, land tenure, carriage of goods and illegality.

One word of caution: this is not a reference book. There are no footnotes; the bibliography is brief to a fault; and no attempt is made to treat any topic exhaustively. For all this, *Asian Contract Law* should be mandatory reading for all members of the American legal profession. Its subject is too important — and its presentation too palatable — to be ignored.

The working hypothesis of this book is two-fold: the European

legal concepts adopted by or forced on these Asian nations are, in many important areas, incapable of resolving specific problems of development; at the same time, legal practice and institutions inherited from the traditional culture also inhibit development. An example, which vividly exhibits this conflict, is the area of credit and security.

In developing societies the need to generate and circulate money is axiomatic. Traditional institutions both facilitate and hamper this process. While the Chinese *hwei* and Indian *koottu* have always been the means whereby those in need of short-term money could raise it, the general abhorrence of moneylenders militates against large-scale access to development capital.

For its part, recent legislative and judicial response has been concerned with the limited and limiting question of title. *Joto tampo* in Japan, *yangdo dambo* in Korea, the sale with right of redemption in Thailand and the "transfer of property in a fiduciary way" in Indonesia are all creative attempts at reconciling adopted foreign law with local needs; but the result is to reinforce an already highly viscous flow of capital. Talk of borrowing an analog to our Uniform Commercial Code is rare, and anathema anyway. Businessmen themselves "prefer to cling to the devil they know, even with all its imperfections.

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Adolfo R. Garcia, Student at Harvard College

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Geoffrey Faux, Fellow of the Institute of Politics and former Director of Economic Development for the Office of Economic Opportunity

A NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH TO THE POLITICS OF A DEVELOPING SOCIETY

Virgil Wood and John Young, Doctoral Candidates in Administration at Harvard Graduate School of Education, consultants in urban technology and management development, and executives of F.A.I.T., Ltd., Roxbury

A POLITICAL EXERCISE

David S. Broder, Political Correspondent for the **Washington Post**

CORPORATE POWER IN A LIBERAL DEMOCRACY

Simon Lazarus, Fellow of the Institute of Politics and former General Counsel, New York City Department of Consumer Affairs

THE CORPORATE DECISION AND COMMUNITY VALUES

Dan H. Fenn, Jr., Lecturer on Business Administration at Harvard Business School

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Cyril D. Tyson, Fellow of the Institute of Politics, Research Associate of the Program on Technology and Society, and former Deputy Administrator, Human Resources Administration, and Commissioner of the Manpower and Career Development Agency of the City of New York

AMERICA'S HOUSING CRISIS

Charlie Allen, Advisor to Phillips Brooks House, resident and tenant organizer in East Cambridge

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Joseph Featherstone, Research Fellow of the Institute of Politics and Associate Editor, **The New Republic**

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L. Craig Johnstone, Research Fellow of the Institute of Politics, Foreign Service Officer, Department of State, and International Affairs Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations

DRUGS AS SYMBOLS IN THE POLITICS OF THE '70's

Henry H. Caddell, Student at Harvard Law School, and Jonathan D. Lieff, Psychopharmacology Researcher at Harvard Medical School

EXPLODING THE ASIAN MYTH

Wilma Y. Chen, organizer of Asian-American student projects, Boston area, and June Y. Mei, Graduate Student in Asian History at Harvard University

FEDERALISM AND THE ROLE OF THE STATES

Frederick H. Schultz, Fellow of the Institute of Politics and former Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Marjorie Schiller, Staff of Massachusetts Senate President Kevin B. Harrington and Director of Seminars, Massachusetts Legislative Intern Program

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Barney Frank, Research Fellow of the Institute of Politics and former Executive Assistant to the Mayor of Boston

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Jim Geocarlis and Howard Swibel, Students at Harvard College

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Robert L. Healy, Political and Executive Editor of the **Boston Globe**

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William Craig Roth, Graduate Student in History at Harvard University and former speechwriter for John Glenn

THE POLITICS OF DISILLUSIONMENT

C. Michael Curtis, Associate Editor, **The Atlantic**

WRITERS AND SOCIETY

Jeremy Larner, Fellow of the Institute of Politics and author of **Drive, He Said; The Answer;** and **Nobody Knows: Reflections on the McCarthy Campaign of 1968**

CINEMARXISM

Joel W. Haycock, Student at Harvard College

Sacks Defers New Dean Speculation

(Continued from Page 5)

"I don't think so," said Dean Sacks. "I think the position is manageable as it is — that is one of its attractions. The dean can observe and participate in changes relatively close at hand."

With regard to what he felt his chances were for eventually being appointed permanent dean of Harvard Law School, Sacks declined to speculate. Would he be specially consulted on the choice by Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey or President-elect Derek C. Bok, perhaps in light of his former relationship with Dean Bok?

"I have no information on that," Sacks replied, "except insofar as I am a member of the faculty and will probably be con-

sulted as such, along with the other members of the faculty."

What about other potential candidates for the deanship; who can handle the job? Again Dean Sacks declined to guess or name names.

Would Yale's Alexander Bickel, whose name has been mentioned for the post, even be a serious contender, in view of the fact — real or assumed, perhaps it doesn't matter — that Harvard Law deans in the past have all had some connection with the faculty before being tapped for the job? Is faculty status a prerequisite for the deanship?

"I sense a leaning in that direction, based on past history," Sacks agreed. "But certainly the choice is not restricted to the

ranks of the faculty." Only a week earlier, in a RECORD interview, Dean Bok expressed his desire that the search be carried on both inside and outside the Law School.

Crimson Error Amuses Sacks

Within the Law School at least, there is some feeling, as one professor put it, that while "the selection of an acting dean is not meant to have any influence on the final choice of dean, obviously Sacks is a strong candidate under any circumstances."

And how did Dean Sacks take to the erroneous picture the *Crimson* printed of him in announcing his selection as acting dean?

"I was rather amused," he admitted. "It gave the whole story much more publicity than it otherwise would have had."

The posting of signs announcing the competition, however, caused some consternation last week. Vice Dean William L. Bruce seemed unhappy with the multitude of signs which suddenly appeared taped onto walls, doors and telephones. "I've been taking them down as fast as I see them," he said.

"But I don't want to destroy the Board's work product," he continued, "so I put them back up — on the bulletin boards where they belong."

Bruce feels that the indiscriminate placing of notices is an eyesore: "I'm an environmentalist."

"We spend tens of thousands of dollars to make this place look nice. When the taped signs come down, they pull the paint off the walls," he added.

\$500 Brings Williston To Life

By Chuck Alcalá

In 1965 the Samuel Williston Competition was done away with for two main reasons — the suggested topics were too highly specialized and the competition became too vicious. This spring the competition is going to be revived with some changes, one being its title. Appropriately enough, the clever title will be The "New" Samuel Williston Competition.

Williston is the spring supplement to the venerable Ames Moot Court Competition. There are, however, several important differences. Williston is open only to first-year students — actual participation in the "old" competition was open only to second- and third-year students — and will focus on writing and negotiating rather than on intensive legal research. It will involve a less significant time commitment than Ames, befitting the season in which it takes place.

While the Ames Competition rewards its participants with a pat on the back and a sense of satisfaction, Williston offers more — \$500 in prizes, a gala spring banquet and a classy résumé item.

Structurally, Williston involves the skills of two pairs of lawyers. Each twosome will draft a proposed agreement according to its client's suggestions, meet with the client to discuss business facts and strategy, then negotiate the agreement with the other side. Later, the final contract prepared by the four lawyers will be reviewed by the Board of Student Advisers and prizes awarded according to the cleverness and clarity of the entries.

According to Roger J. Magnuson, 3L, director of the competition, it will begin on February 10 and end during the first week of March. Participants may sign up at the Board of Student Advisers' office.

Gamester Fried...

(Continued from Page 3)

kits. Rosen, his wife Margie, Fried and about seven other people worked on the development of the games to educate people about these issues.

"We took several months to develop them," noted Margie Rosen. "We tried to make them a reasonable representation of the real world, with all its complexity and difficulty."

Formerly an interested person had to read science books to learn of the issues involved. Now the games and kits are an easy way for the layman to acquire a great deal of knowledge.

"Hopefully," said Rosen, "armed with this information they'll be able to effectuate change."

Dirty Water teaches the basic ecology principles to develop a strategy for water pollution abatement. The players act as water pollution control district supervisors, and the object is to establish a balanced ecology.

Ecology raises the issue of what stage of development society should reach before solving its ecological problems.

Smog, the most analytical of the games, puts the players in the

role of a city administrator trying to accomplish cleaner air over his city, balancing that goal with the need for industry and transportation.

The kits are: *Why are Leaves Green?*, *Life in the Water*, *Predator Prey*, *What Moves Life*, and *Life from Death*. They are designed to teach the basic science needed to solve pollution problems.

The company plans to add three more games and five more kits to its repertoire. Additionally, Urban Systems plans ecology departments for educational purposes at more than 1200 nationwide outlets, including one at Bonwit Teller in New York set up two weeks ago.

"The games have been a tremendous success," said Fried, Rosen's personal friend and a director of the company, who helped develop its corporate policy. "Actually I didn't have much to do with developing the games. I acted in the ad just for fun."

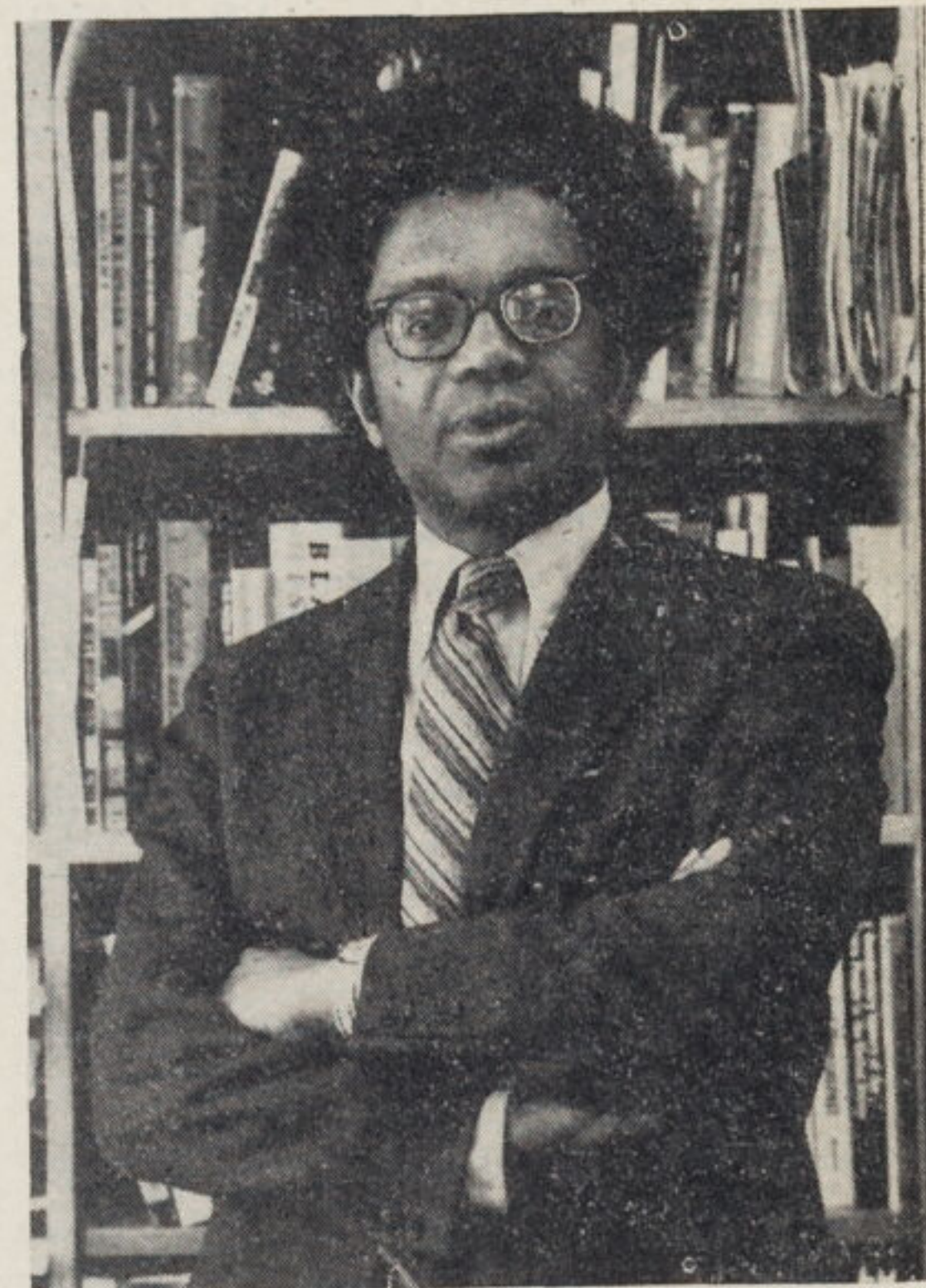
It isn't likely HLS's newest television personality will use this as a stepping stone to greater stardom.

"To tell the truth," he admitted. "I never even saw the commercial."

Bell Aids Davis

(Continued from Page 1)

longing to the newly formed National Conference of Black Lawyers. The group is concerned that the existing bar associations and civil rights groups have not been



Charles Soberman

Bell assists Angela Davis

responsive to contemporary needs of some black defendants. Miss Davis' counsel and the research committee were established through the national conference.

"One main concern of ours," Bell explained, "is that black militants such as Angela Davis have not been receiving defense assistance from the traditional civil rights groups. With black petitioners generally unable to defend them, there has been an impression that the black community abandoned these defendants."

While emphasizing that the black defense team took no separatist position, Bell noted the significance of the Blacks' role in defending the former philosophy professor who allegedly bought the guns used in the August Marin County courthouse shoot-out. He said that the project indicated the commitment of black attorneys to helping Miss Davis. Also on the panel of legal scholars is Charles H. Jones, Jr., a former Law School teaching fellow, now on the Rutgers Law School faculty.

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